# ارزیابی

۲۷ نوامبر ۱۹۹۷

نام: ____________ موسسه: ____________

1: نظر شما در باره مجلس امروزی خشونت های فامیلی چه است؟ ایابرایتان دلچسپ بود؟ ایا کدام موضوع برایتان نو بود؟ چی و کدام موضوع برایتان زیاد تر دلچسپ بود؟

۲: ایا قبل از این هم در همچو مجالس شرکت نموده بودید؟ اگر بلی چه وقت و چی ها گفته شده بود؟ نتیجه ان چه بود؟

۳: نظر شخصی شما در مورد خشونت های فامیلی چیست و تا چه اندازه ارتباط به کار شما دارد؟

۴: ایاشاهد کدام حادثه خشونت فامیلی در ساحه کار یا زندگی شخصی بوده اید یا شنیده اید؟ لطفاتجارب تانرا باما در میان بگذارید.

۵: در ازبین بردن خشونت های فامیلی چه کمك کرده میتوانید؟

۶: ایا می خواهید فدراسیون زنان افغان در ازبین بردن خشونت های فامیلی فعالیت کند؟ اگر بلی پیشنهادات تانرا بیان کنید.

۷: ایا می خواهید در پروگرام های که در ارتباط به ازبین بردن خشونت های فامیلی باشد اشتراك کنید؟ چطور؟

۸: برای کسانیکه تازه میخواهند در ازبین بردن خشونت های فامیلی کار کنند چه پیشنهاد دارید؟

نوت: هرگاه برای جواب های تان جای کافی نباشد صفحه دیگر را ضمیمه کنید.

لطفا هر نوع مواد که در این باره داشته باشید ضمیمه این ورق ارزیابی به ادرس بلقیس در دفتر اکبر الی تاریخ ۴ دسمبر ارسال نمایید.

**Views on Domestic Violence**[1]

How Was the VAW Meeting of 27 Nov.97?

- Good/interesting/useful meeting - very relevant/important for Afghanistan.
- It would have been better if were asked ahead of time to collect/present information on this issue at the Meeting.
- First meeting on VAW ever attended.
- Need to invite more men to attend such meetings.
- Learned about new forms of VAW/their prevalence in Region - realized how serious the issue is .
- Very interesting BUT what is ever done in the world about VAW - look at Bosnia, Algeria.

What should be done to stop VAW?

- Urgent action needed.
- Greater advocacy&awareness raising on VAW through media&meetings.
- Lobby for Women's Rights
- Improve education and economic situation.
- Negotiations with families, professional counseling.
- Brainstorming on what to do.
- Integrate into other actvts.
- Should be on agenda of Afghan Women's Network
- Personal commitment -among friends, family...
- Organize women in communities
- Provision of training onVAW
- Develop video/dramas on these issues
- Collect testimonies, case-studies
- Marital counseling
- Studying Islamic rights of women
- Organizing volunteer groups to contact families on these issues

Examples of VAW you are aware of:

- Attempted rape of 14 year old girl in 1992 in Kabul by armed men.
- Two sisters in Kabul whose father had lost them in gambling. They committed suicide rather than be "handed over". One died and the other was paralyzed.

---

[1]Based on six questionnaires returned so far. Questionnaires were distributed at Meeting of 27 November 1997. However, as they were distributed at the end of the Meeting, some participants had already left. Others have not returned them yet. Have put together several related questions/answers under one heading.

- VAW based on ethnic, regional...differences, as result of war (rape by Hezb e Wahdat and Jamiat).
- Example of pregnant woman beaten by her husband and her child born abnormal.
- Example of forced marriage/marriages promised at birth

# THE KATHMANDU COMMITMENT ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SOUTH ASIA

We women and men gathered as participants at the Meeting on Ending Violence against Women and Girls in South Asia held in Kathmandu, Nepal from 21 to 24 October 1997, organized by UNICEF, Regional Office South Asia with UNIFEM South Asia Regional Office, do hereby commit ourselves to that end.

While recognizing that violence against all segments of society including children is a serious and growing problem in our times and in this region, we nevertheless state that the issue of violence against women and girls has been largely ignored.

We come from countries in South Asia with a diversity of political situations, laws, institutions, cultures and traditions. Yet the anguish of violence is a common problem that debilitates and threatens all women and girls, manifesting itself in similar and different ways, being rooted in gender inequality, discrimination, and patriarchal value systems and son preference.

All forms of violence against women and girls, whether physical, sexual, psychological or others, including those perpetrated under conflict situations, are a gross violation of their individual human rights, as well as a major impeding factor for the equitable and sustainable development of our countries. They are an extreme manifestation of the unequal power relations and unequal distribution of resources between men and women within the family, community, work place, in the political, economic, legal and educational systems and the State.

For too long women and girls have been forced to suffer violence silently in their families and communities, in the work place, in public spaces, within public service institutions and through the legal system. They the victims of gross violence and infringement of their bodily integrity and basic human rights are stigmatized, victimized and blamed by societies affected by violence, inequalities and contradictions. Our silence has made us accomplices of this violence, even passive perpetrators.

Our first commitment as human beings concerned to build a gender violence free society is, therefore, to end the conspiracy of silence. We vow to recognize and expose the reality of violence against women and girls perpetrated within our families, communities, work places, professions, political formations and by State action as well as inaction. It is only through such an open and participatory approach that we can bring society to deal honestly with the problem and ensure justice and support to the victims and the enforcement of the severest sanctions against the perpetrators.

We call upon our governments to honour the commitments on fundamental rights they have made in their national constitutions and as State Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other human rights treaties. We demand that they internalize the standards that they have

ratified, at the national level. We commit ourselves to using the mechanisms provided in these constitutional and international instruments to ensure the accountability of our governments to eliminate violence against women and girls and achieve equal rights between women and men in both public and private spheres. In this respect, we shall strive especially to achieve adequate protection through the legal system for women and girls who are the victims of violence and the provision of all other necessary support services. This will include lobbying for policies on compulsory education, access to health care and allocation of adequate resources for these purposes and for law enforcement. This will also include efforts to bring knowledge of legal rights to every citizen of our countries through educational strategies and giving access to justice through the legal system. Since violence against women is also exacerbated in conditions of poverty, we shall carry out proactive advocacy for appropriate policies and programmes that will help alleviate poverty and meet basic needs as entitlement.

We shall lobby with our governments to withdraw reservations to CEDAW and CRC wherever applicable and promote legal, policy and social changes that will help to internalize their standards in our countries. Recognizing that cultures and traditions are never static and that they have been transformed through the centuries, we commit ourselves to promoting positive changes in accordance with the letter and spirit of the UN Declaration on Violence Against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration. We shall endeavour to strengthen traditions that conform with values of gender equality and non-violence, and eliminate those which entrench gender discrimination and result in denial of the human rights of women and girls.

We also call upon the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the agencies of the United Nations system to play an active role in advocating for a gender violence free society in South Asia and to assist governments, educational institutions, other opinion and value generating institutions and non-governmental organizations in our countries towards that end. We in particular call upon SAARC and its member countries to fulfill and build upon the commitments of the Male Summit (1997) to adopt a Regional Convention and to demand and ensure regional and bilateral co-operation for stringent law enforcement and strict prevention of cross border and in-country trafficking of women and children.

We recognize that the family itself often promotes and perpetuates gender based violence, through the differential treatment given to girls and boys from conception and birth by all members of the family. We shall endeavour to promote gender equality in the family, so that this key institution in our countries becomes a source of support for its members and creates a co-operative and nurturing environment. This requires the involvement of a number of institutions in the reconstruction of the nature and functions of the family. We call upon the State to recognize its duty to protect human rights by protecting women and children against any act of violence that occurs in the family.

As schools often perpetuate the status quo on gender relations we urge that policy makers, educators, teachers and children develop gender sensitive curriculum and teacher training methods. We recommend life skills training with special reference to gender violence and puberty related issues

using participatory and interactive methods of teaching and communication We urge that schools interact closely with the communities in which they are located.

We women and men recognize that, without the active participation of men, we cannot achieve our goal of eliminating violence against women and girls. We shall strive as individuals, as parents, as educators and as opinion formers to promote new, positive models of masculinities and femininities, so that boys and young men will grow up realizing their own potential as caring human beings committed to respecting the rights of women and girls as equal partners in their families, communities and societies.

We recognize the potential of children, both girls and boys, to interact with one another and with adults in preventing and responding to violence against women and children and we shall endeavour as parents, educators and individuals to support and develop programmes to ensure the participation of children and youth to end gender based violence.

Recognizing youth as a group with distinct needs, issues and capabilities, we commit in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to promote their participation as facilitators and mobilizers for the elimination of gender based violence. We shall build and support networks of young people, encourage discussion and understanding of issues of gender violence, unequal power relations and sexuality among the youth through various ongoing training and outreach programmes in schools and other institutions and through participatory research on issues relating to them.

We realize that the media is an integral part of our lives. Acknowledging its tremendous force to change mind sets and mould public opinion, we appeal to all forms of media to play a proactive, investigative and supportive role in our struggle against gender based violence. We urge responsible and sensitive handling of such events. We believe that this is only possible if media is given access to information as a matter of right and the right to privacy of victims is respected by media. We also call upon the media to promote and portray positive gender images and confront stereotypes and discrimination.

We, individually and collectively, within our countries and in the region, commit ourselves to work towards eliminating gender bias and violence in our professions and work places and creating an environment and developing competence and sensitivity that will help to build a gender violence free community and society. We also undertake to work within our professions to develop and/or enforce a professional code of ethics that will prevent and respond to the problem of gender based violence and towards this end we commit ourselves as follows:

- As **legal professionals** and those involved in the formulation and enforcement of laws, we shall advocate and contribute to the reform of discriminatory laws and to the sensitive and effective enforcement of law, promoting awareness of the law and its proactive use in countering violence against women and girls.

- As **medical professionals**, we shall advocate and work towards increasing awareness and recognition among all health personnel, about acts of violence against women and children and to take appropriate, preventive, curative, rehabilitative medico-legal action.

- As **educators**, we shall advocate and work towards education for equality, non-violence and peace, support research and training on gender violence, legal literacy, develop gender sensitive curriculum and pedagogical training.

- As **media professionals**, we shall endeavour to portray and report on issues pertaining to violence against women and girls sensitively, vividly and honestly, keeping in mind that the victim should not be further victimized through our reportage, create awareness on gender issues and the need for social action against all forms of gender violence.

- We**writers**, recognizing that we cannot be expected to write according to a certain agenda, but also realizing the power of the word and the consequences of reinforcing gender stereotypes through writings, commit ourselves to the creation of a gender violence free society and heighten awareness, through our writings, of the issues of gender violence and the value system which sustains it.

- We the **performing artists and cultural activists**, commit ourselves to promote the values of a gender violence free society and bring about attitudinal changes through our work. We also commit ourselves to forcefully resist any attempts to place restrictions on freedom of cultural expression, especially of women and cultural workers, placed by the governments or other pressure groups in any country of the region

- We **men**, realizing that no sustainable change can take place unless we give up the entrenched ideas of male superiority, commit ourselves to devising new role models of masculinity. We shall endeavour to "take off the armour" and move towards becoming a more developed and complete being. We urge international bodies to focus on and explore the destructive consequences of patriarchy.

We resolve to build larger alliances involving the women's movement, sensitive professionals from the media, the arts and cultural spheres, institutions of learning, the health and the legal system and political groups across our national borders and co-ordinate our efforts in order to build the necessary synergy to end violence against women and children in South Asia. We appeal to our governments and the UN system to facilitate and support these efforts.

We recognize the complexity of the problem of violence against women and girls and that it requires a range of interventions at the level of the family, the community and the State. We, therefore, commit ourselves to promoting the necessary laws, policies and attitudinal changes using inter-disciplinary approaches that will help us to network, share and exchange, using all communication tools at our disposal, and support each other's endeavours as citizens, officials, NGOs, professionals and human beings.

# تعهدنامه کاتماندو پیرامون
# ختم خشونت علیه زنان و دختران
# در جنوب آسیا

ما زنان و مردان گرد هم آمده بعنوان شرکت کننده در جلسه ختم خشونت علیه زنان و دختران در جنوب آسیا از تاریخ ۲۱ الی ۲٤ اکتبر ۱۹۹۷ شهر کاتماندو نیپال توسط دفتر منطقوی یونسف (UNICEF) برای آسیای جنوبی و همچنین دفتر منطقوی یونیفم (UNIFEM) برگذار شده بدین وسیله خود را به آن مقصود متعهد میسازیم.

علی رغم آنکه ما متوجه وجود خشونت در بین تمام اقشار جامعه منجمله کودکان به عنوان یك مشکل جدی و روبه گسترش میباشیم جه در این زمان و در این منطقه ما اعلام میداریم که موضوع خشونت علیه زنان و دختران تا حد زیادی نادیده گرفته شده.

ما از کشور های جنوب آسیا با وضیعت سیاسی، قوانین، موسسات، فرهنك و سنتهای گوناکونی آمده ایم. ولی به هر حال، رنج خشونت یك مشکل مشترك است که تمام زنان و دختران را تحدید میکند و خود را به اشکال مشابه و یا متفاوت نمایانگر میسازد که ناشی از نابرابری جنسی، تبعیض و نظام ارزش بدز سالارانه و ترجیع دادن اولاد پسر میباشد.

همه گونه خشونت علیه زنان و دختران، جسمی، جنسی، روحی و غیره و همچنین خشونت در دوران برخوردهای جنگی، یك نقص بزرك حقوق فردی و بشری به حساب میآید. این خشونت تبلور افراطی روابط و توزیع نابرابر منافع بین زنان و مردان در خانواده، محیط زندگی، محل کار و در نظام های سیاسی، اقتصادی، حقوقی و آموزشی و همچین حکومت میباشد.

برای زمان بیش از حد طولانی، زنان و دختران مجبور شده اند در سکوت رنج خشونت را تحمل کنند جه در داخل خانواده، محیط، محل کار، در فضا های عمومی، در موسسات خدمات اجتماعی و از طریق نظام حقوقی آنها قربانیان خشونت و نقص تمامیت حقوق مربوط به بدن خود و حقوق اساسی خود، توسط اجتماعات متاثر شده از خشونت ، نابرابری و تناقصات به انزوا کشیده میشوند،به آنان ننك زده میشود و حتی مورد سرزنش بیشتر قرار میگیرند. سکوت ما، ما را در ردیف همدستان این خشونت و حتی مرتکب کنندکان منزوی آن قرار میدهد.

لذا تعهد نخست ما به عنوان انسان نسبت به برقراری یك اجتماع بدون خشونت جنسی باید پایان بخشیدن به توطهء سکوت باشد. ما تعهد میکنیم تا بشناسیم و بشناسانیم واقعیت خشونت علیه زنان و دختران که خانواده، محیط،محل کار، توسط صاحبان حرفه های گوناکون، در تشکیل های سیاسی و حکومت ها به زنان وارد میشود به آن با بی تفاوتی برخورد میشود. فقط در صورت یك روش باز و مشارکتی است که ما میتوانیم اجتماع را وادار سازیم تا با روکی و صراحت با این مشکل برخورد کند و مطمن شویم که عدالت

نسبت به قربانی به اجرا گذاشته میشود و او مورد حمایت قرار میگیرد بخصوص اجرای شدید برین الزامات علیه مجرم و یا مرتکب کننده خشونت هم است.

ما از دولت های خود میخواهیم که تعهد های مربوط به حقوق باید که در قانون اساس های ملی آمده و بعنوان امضا کنندکان کنوانسیون، رفع هرکونه تبعیض علیه زنان (CEDAW) و کنوانسیون حقوق کودك (CRC) و اعلامیه های دیکر حقوق بشربه مواد آن احترام بگذارید واز آنها میخواهیم که همین معیارها را در سطح ملی به کار کیرند و بپذیرند. ما تعهد میکنیم تا با استفاده از میکانیسم های مطرح شده در چهار چوبهای قوانین اساسی بین المللی به منظور باسخگو دانستن دولتهای خود به رفع خشونت علیه زنان و دختران و دستیابی به حقوق برابر زنان و مردان در محیطهای عمومی و خصوصی بهره گیریم. در این زمینه، بخصوص سعی خواهیم نمود تا از طریق سیستم قانونی برای زنان و دختران قربان خشونت امکانات حفاظت و همچنین برقراری همه گونه حمایتهای لازم دیگر بدست آوریم. اجرای سیاستهای مربوط به آموزش اجباری، دسترسی به مراقبتهای طبی و تخصص منابع کافی به منظور های فوق را دنبال خواهیم کردو همچنین برای اجرای قانون کوشش خواهیم کرد تا دانش حقوقی به هر شهروند و تبع کشور های ما از طریق راهبردهان آموزشی برسدو همه دسترسی به عدالت از طریق سیستم حقوقی داشته باشد. چون خشونت علیه زنان توسط فقر تشدید میشود، ما تلاش خواهیم کرد تا خواهان سیاستها و برنامه های مثبت به منظور رفع فقر و برآورده ساختن نیازهای اساسی و به حق همه گردیم.

ما از دولت های خود خواهیم خواست تا شروط خود را در ارتباط با CEDAW و CRC حذف کنند و مروج تغییرات حقوقی، سیاست گذاری و اجتماعی باشیم تا این استاندرد ها جا بیفتد. با توجه به اینکه فرهنگها و سنتها هرگز راکد نمی باشند و در طول قرون دگر گون شده اند ما تعهد میکنیم تا مروج تغیرات مثبت طبق مواد و روح غالب بر اعلامیه خشونت علیه زنان سازمان ملل برنامه عمل بیجینك Beijing واعلامیه بیجنك باشیم. ما تلاش خواهیم کرد تا سنتهای را که با ارزشهای برابری جنسی و عدم خشونت سازکار هستند تقویت نمایم و آن دسته از ارزشهای را که تقویت کننده' تبعیض جنسی هستند ووسیلاً منجر به نادیده گرفتن حقوق بشر زنان و دختران میشوند ترد کنیم.

ما ضمناً از اتحادیه آسیای جنوبی برای همکاری منطقوی (SAARC) و سازمان های ملل متحد میخواهیم تا نقش فعالی در ترویج جامعه بدون خشونت جنسی در آسیای جنوبی داشته باشند و به موسسات آموزشی ، موسسات دیگر ارزش سازی و سازمانهای غیر دولتی کشور های خود در این را ه کمك کنند. ما بخصوص از SAARC و کشور های عضو میخواهیم تا به تعهد های خود در اجلاس ماله (Male) ۱۹۹۷ عمل کنند و یك کنوانسیون منطقه ای در این خصوص تهیه نمایند، ما خواهان همکاری منطقه ایو دو جانبه برای اجرای جدی قوانین و جلوگیری جدی از خرید و فروش داخلی و برون مرزی زنان و کودکان میباشیم.

ما اگاه استیم از اینکه خانواده هاخود در بسیاری از موارد مروج و تداوم بخش خشونت جنسی میباشد از طریق رفتار نابرابرهمه اعضای خانواده نسبت به دختران و پسران. از بدو نسج گرفتن کودك درجنین و تولد ما تلاش خواهیم کرد تا مروج برابری جنسی در خانواده های خود باشیم تا آن نهاد کلیدی در کشورهای ما یك منبع حمایت برای اعضا خود باشند، تا محیطی برای همکاری و مراقبت به وجود بیاید. این احتیاج دارد به

مشارکت موسسات گوناگون در باز سازی ماهیت و نقشهای خانواده. ما از حکومتهای خود میخواهیم تا وظیفه خود را نسبت به حمایت از حقوق بشر زنان و کودکان علیه هرگونه خشونتی که در خانه رخ میدهد بپذیرند.

از آنجا که مدارس در بسیاری از مواقع تداوم بخش وضعیت جنسی هستند، ما خواهان آن هستیم که سیاست گذاران، معلمان و تربیت کننده کان کودکان مواد آموزشی حسا س به مسایل جنسی را تهیه نمایند و همچنین روشهای تربیت معلم مناسب ترویج کردد. ما پشنهاد میکنیم مهارتهای زندگی با توجه خاص به خشونت جنسی و مسایل دوران بلوغ به استفاده از روشهای مشارکتی و دو طرف آموزش ارتباطی تقویت شود. ما خواهان آن هستیم که مدارس ارتباط نزدیك با محیط و اعضای محیط خود داشته باشند.
ما زنان و مردان متوجه هستیم که بدون مشارکت فعال مردان نمیتوانیم به هدف رفع خشونت علیه زنان و دختران برسیم. ما به عنوان فرد. بعنوان والدین، آموزش دهنده و مشکل دهندگان افکار سعی خواهیم نمود تا مروج نقش های جدید و مثبت مردانکی و زنانگی باشیم، تا پسران و مردان جوان به شکلی بزرك شوند که متوجه توان بلفعل خود بعنوان انسان دلسوز باشند و احترام به حقوق زنان و دختران بعنوان شریکان برابر خود در خانواده، محیط و اجتماع را بپذیرند.
ما توان بلفعل کودکان دختر و پسر برای ارتباط با همدیگر و با بزرك سالان در جلوگیری و عکس العمل به خشونت علیه زنان و کودکان می پذیریم و سعی خواهیم نمود با بعنوان والدین، آموزش دهنده و فرد ثالث از برنامه ها حمایت کنیم که تضمین کنندهٔ مشارکت کودکان و جوانان برای پایان بخشیدن به خشونت جنسی میباشد.
با قبول آنکه جوانان نیازهای خاص ، مسایل خاص و توان خاص دارند، ما تعهد میکنیم تا با مواد و روح کنوانسیون حقوق کودك نقش آنها را به عنوان مشارکت کننده، هماهنك کننده بسیج کننده رفع خشونت جنسی پیش ببریم. ما شبکه های حمایتی از جوانان خواهیم ساخت، آنها را به بحث و درك ماهیت خشونت جنسی تشویق خواهیم کرد و همچنین شناخت نابرابر روابط قدرتی و جنسیت در بین جوانان از طریق برنامه های آموزشی و غیره در مدارس و موسسات و با استفاده از تحقیقات مشارکتی مربوط به آنان تشویق خواهیم کرد.
ما به پذیرش آنکه وسایل نشراتی یك جز اساسی زندکی ما هستندو با پذیرش قدرت آنها در تغیر افکار و نظر سازی عمومی، از همه کونه رسانه ها درخواست میکنیم تا نقش فعال، تحقیقی و حمایتی خود رادر مبازره علیه خشونت جنسی ایفا کنند.

ما خواهان برخورد حساس و مسولانه با این موارد میباشیم. ما اعتقاد داریم این فقط در صورتی امکان دارد که رسانه ها ضمن دسترسی به اطلاعات لازم حقوق قربانیان را مورد احترام قرار دهند. همچنین ما از رسانه ها میخواهیم که مروج و نشان دهندهٔ تصورات مثبت جنسی باشند و تصورات غالبی و تبعیض گونه را رد نمایند.

# SEMINAR ON ENDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
# 27 NOVEMBER 1997
*Organized by ACBAR, Women Affairs Sub-Committee*

**PART ONE** - Background and Programme

In order to express our solidarity with women suffering from Domestic Violence worldwide and to share information from the UNICEF Regional Meeting on "Ending Violence against Women and Girls in South Asia", which took place in Kathmandu, Nepal from 21 to 24 October 1997, ACBAR Women Affairs Sub-Committee organized a one day seminar in Executive Guest House on 27 November.

Around 32 women and men from different aid agencies and teachers from refugees schools participated at the seminar.

The seminar commenced with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Quran by Malalai.

The seminar proceeded according to the already prepared agenda.

**PART TWO** - Presentation about the Kathmandu Meeting

Belquis opened the seminar by welcoming the participants, and outlined:
Days to Remember

- 16 Days of Action against Gender Violence, November 25- December 10, have been announced by the Center for Women's Global Leadership at Rutgers University.
- November 25 is International Day against Violence against Women, declared in 1981 in Bogota, by the first Feminist Encuentro for Latin America. On that date two sisters were critically murdered by the Trujillo dictatorship of the Dominican Republic.
- December 10 celebrates the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed in 1948.

(a) The Kathmandu Meeting on "Ending Violence against Women and Girls in South Asia"

The meeting was organized based on the recognition that violence against women and girls is a prevalent phenomenon in the region, as well as at the global level, and needs to be addressed effectively and at various levels. Gender violence adversely impacts the lives of affected women, as well as those of their children, the family unit, communities and the national development process in general. This matter has been substantiated by considerable research, primarily by women activists of the regional countries. Very important is also the fact that violence against women and girls is against the human rights of women and children, as reflected in CEDAW[1] and CRC, both ratified by all the member states of this Region.

---

[1] Signed but not ratified by Afghanistan.

ما بعنوان فرد و همچنین به عنوان یك جمع در کشور ها و منطقه خودتعهد میکنیم تا علیه تبعیض جنسی و همچنین خشونت در حرفه های خود کار کنیم وبرای به وجود آوردن یك محیط مناسب و تقویت مهارتها و حساسیتهای لازم برای ساختن یك محیط و جامعه بدون خشونت جنسی فعال باشیم. ما همچنین قبول میکنیم در حرفه خود یك معیار اخلاقی بوجود بیاوریم که جلوگیری کننده و پاسخ دهنده به مشکل خشونت جنسی‌باشدو بدین منظور ما خود را به موارد زیر متعهد میسازیم:

* بعنوان صاحبان حرفه حقوقی و آنانی که درگیر تهیه و اجرای قوانین هستند، ما مروج و حامی اصلاح قوانین تبعیض گونه و اجرای حساس و درست قوانین رشد آگاهی مربوط به قوانین و استفاده فعال از آن در مقابله با خشونت علیه زنان و دختران خواهیم بود.

* به عنوان صاحبان حرف طبابت، ما مروج و حامی رشد آگاهی و قدرت تشخیص همه حرف بهداشتی و درمانی در مورد خشونت علیه زنان و کودکان خواهیم بود و اقدامات مناسب برای جلوگیری، معالجه، داکتری و عملیات طبی قانون مربوطه را بعمل خواهیم آورد.

*به عنوان صاحبان حرف آموزشی ما مروج و حامی کار آموزشی برای برابری، عدم خشونت، صلح، تحقیقات حمایتی و آموزشهای لازم مربوط به خشونت جنسی، سواد حقوقی، مواد درسی حساس به جنسیت و روشهای آموزشی و تربیتی خواهیم بود.

* به عنوان دارندگان حرف رسانه ای، ما سعی خواهیم کرد تا نشان دهنده موضوعات مربوط به خشونت علیه زنان و دختران با حساسیت، روشنی و عدالت باشیم، با در نظر گرفتن اینکه قربانی نباید دوباره توسط نشرات گردد این کار از طریق گذارشات ما انجام خواهد شد و باید آگاهی در مورد موارد جنسی را به وجود آوریم و همچنین اقدام اجتماعی علیه هرگونه خشونت جنسی را پیش ببریم.

* ما نویسندگان متوجه هستیم که نباید طبق یک برنامه پیش ساخته مطلب بنویسیم ولی همچنین باید به قدرت نوشته های خود و اثر آنها در تقویت تصورات غا لبی جنسی باور داشته باشیم و تعهد میکنیم تا در ایجاد اجتماع بدون خشونت سعی کنیم و آگاهی ها را از طریق نوشته های خود در مورد خشونت جنسی افزایش دهیم و همچنین نظام ارزشی حامی آن.

* ما هنرمندان و فعالین فرهنگی تعهد میکنیم تا مروج ارزش های یك اجتماع بدون خشونت باشیم و افکار را توسط کار خود تغیر دهیم. ما تعهد میکنیم تا هر گونه محدودیت های بیان فرهنگی که توسط دولتها و یا گروههای اقشار در هر کشور منطقه برقرار میشود مقابله کنیم بخصوص برای زنان و کارکنان فرهنگی.

* ما مردان در این اجلاس متوجه هستیم که هیچ تغیر پایداری نمی‌تواند صورت گیرد بدون انکه ما افکار خود را مربوط به برتری مردان رها سازیم و خود تعهد کنیم به نقش های جدید مردانه . ما سعی خواهیم کرد تا لباس رزم شمارا در آوریم و به سمت یك انسان رشد یافته تر و کامل تر حرکت کنیم. ما از سازمانهای بین المللی میخواهیم تا پدرسالاری و اثرات مخرب آن متمرکز نشوند. ما سعی خواهیم کرد تا شبکه ای متشکل از اعضای جنبش زنان، افرادی از رسانه ها، هنرمندان و فرهنك دوستان، موسسات آموزشی، مراکز صحی و حقوقی و گروههای سیاسی بیرون سرحدات ملی‌بسازیم و تلاش خود را برای پایان بخشیدن به

خشونت علیه زنان و کودکان در آسیا جنوبی‌هماهنك دنبال کنیم. ما از دولتهای خود و سازمان ملل میخواهیم تا سهل کننده و حامی این تلاشها باشد.

ما متوجه پیچیدگی مشکل خشونت علیه زنان و دختران میباشیم و می دانیم که خواهان یك سری ملاحظات در سطح خانواده، محیط و دولت میباشد. لذا ما خود را متعهد میسازیم تا مروج قوانین، سیاستها و تغیر اشکال با استفاده از روشهای مختلف بین رشته ای باشیم تا بتوانیم شبکه سازی کنیم، تجارب را رد و بدل سازیم و از همه کانالهای ارتباطی بهره گیریم و از همدیگر بعنوان هم شهری، فردی دارای مقام رسمی، عضو سازمان غیر دولتی، فرد حرفه ای و انسان حمایت کنیم.

# په جنوبی آسیا کې پر ښځو او نجونو باندی د زور زیاتې د ختمیدو په هکله د کاتماندو ژمن لیک

موږ ښځې او سړي په جنوبی آسیا کی پر ښځو او نجونو باندی د زور زیاتی دختمیدو په غونډه کی چی د ۱۹۹۷ د اکتوبر له ۲۱ تر ۲٤ نیټی پوری د یونیسف ( UNICEF ) دسیمه ییز دفتر او د یونیفم ( UNIFEM ) د سیمه ییز دفتر له خوا د جنوبی آسیا لپاره را ټول شوی یو او پر خپلو ژمنو ټینګار کوو.

سره له دی چی موږ د ټولنی پر ټولو قشرونو د زور زیاتی په تیره پر کوچنیانو باندی د زور زیاتې مسئلی ته چه دیو سخت مشکل په بڼه مخ په زیاتیدو دي متوجه یو خو له دی ټولو سره سره پر ښځو او نجونو باندی د زور زیاتې مسٔله له پامه غورځول شوې ده.

موږ د جنوبی آسیا د ملکونو چی د مختلفو سیاسی وضعو ، قوانینو ، مؤسساتو ، فرهنګونو او سنتونو درلودونکی یو راغلي یو ، خو په هر صورت درد او زور زیاتی ګډ مشکل دی چی ټولې ښځې او نجونی په سره ورته اویا مختلفو بڼو تهدید وي چی له جنسي نابرابری ، تبعیض، پلرواکی او نارینه اولادونه ته دارزښت ورکولو څخه سرچینه اخلي.

پر ښځو او نجونو باندی ټول تیري او زور زیاتی که روحي دي او که جسمي دي او یاهم دجنګ په شرایطو کی پر ښځو او نجونو تیري او زور زیاتی دبشري حقوقو لویه نیمګړتیا ده . داله حد نه زیات زور زیاتی د ښځو او سړیو تر منځ د ګټو او حقوقو له نا انډولی نه په کورنیو ، دژوند په چاپیریال ، دکار په ځای ، سیاسی او اقتصادی نظامونو د حقوقو او زده کړو په ځایونو او همدارنګه په حکومت کی ښکاري .

ډیر وخت لپاره ښځی او نجونی پردی مجبوری شوی چی ټولې نارامی او نادودی په پټه خوله وزغمی . دا نارامی که څه ددوی په کورونو کی وي ، دکار په ځای کی وي ، په عمومی فضاء کی ، د ټولنیزو خدمتونو په مؤسساتو ، دحقوقی نظام په چاپیریال کی په دی ټولو برخوکی دوی د زور زیاتی ښکار شوی او د بشری حقوقو د نیمګړتیا له امله منزوی شوی او له پامه غورځول شوی دي. دوي ته پیغورونه ورکول کیزی ځورول کیزی او ملا متیا پری اچول کیزی . زموږ چوپتیا موږ د هغو زور ګیرانو په قطار کی راولی چی ښځی او نجونی یی ځورولی او منزوي کړی دي.

له دی کبله زموږ لومړنی ژمنه د هغو انسانانو په عنوان چی دی ظالمانه چوپتیا ته د پای ټکی ژدی داده چی یوه بی له تیري او جنسی زور زیاتی ټولنه ولرو.

موږ ژمنه کوو چی دهغو ټولنو نارامو په وړاندی ودریږو چی پر ښځو او نجونو باندی په کورنیو ، دکار په ځایونو ، دحرفوي کسبونو د ښتنانو له خوا په حکومتونواو سیاسی ټولنو کی ددوی په حق کی

کیژی موږ باید ټولنی دی ته اړ باسو چی په دی هکله پیاوړی ګامونه واخلی تر څو موږ د ښځو د حقوقو د راژوندی کولو په هکله مطمین شو .

موږ له خپلو دولتونو غواړو چی دوی هریو د خپل ملی او اساسی قانون هغو مادوته درناوی ولري چی د بشری حقوقو په هکله راغلی او موږ دغوندې لاسلیکوونکو او ګډون کوونکو یی نیمګرتیاوو ته اشاری وکړي . دوي باید پر ښځو دهر ډول تبعیض ( CEDAW ) د کوچنیانو دټولنی CRC او د بشری حقوقو دنورو اعلامیو او پریکړه لیکونو درناوی وکړی . له دوی نه غواړو چی زمونږ غوښتنی پر ځانونو عملی په ملي او نړیواله سطحه کار ورته وکري.

مونږ ژمنه کوو او غواړو چی ټول دولتونه د بین المللي بشري او حقوقی قوانینو په چوکات کی د ښځو او نجونو د حقوقو د لمنو څخه د وحشت او بربریت لاسونه لنډ کړي .

مونږ غواړو چی دولتونه په دې وپوهوو چی د ښځو او نارینه ووترمنځ د حقوقو دبرابری خیال وساتي . په دی ځای کی زمونږ هلی ځلی دادي چی دښځو د رواج حقوقو دساتنو په لار کی بری ته ورسیږو.

دجبري زده کړو لاره پر طبی زده کړو د پوهیدو لاره به دخپلو پورتنیو ژمنو په رڼاکی ووهو همدارنګه هلی ځلی به وکړو چی هر اوسیدونکي او د مملکت تبعه ته د زده کړی‌حق حاصل وي او په عدالتی مسایلو کی به د خپلی سیمی مشر دده له حقوقو دفاع کوي . داچی پر ښځو زور زیاتی دپر د نیستی له کبله کیژی موږ به هڅی وکړو چی د نیستی او بدبختی د له منځه وړلو او د اساسي مجبوریتونو د حلولو لپاره مثبتی سیاسی برنامی وکاروو .

موږ به له خپلو دولتونو غوښتنه وکړو چی له CEDAW او CRC څخه شرطونه لرې کړي او موږ به سمی او ښی سیاسی ، حقوقي او ټولنیزی کړنلاری رواج کړو چی په نړیوالی سویی ومنل شی. دی ټکي ته په پاملرنی سره چی فرهنګونه او سنتونه هیڅکله هم په یوه حال نه وي او د پیړ په تیریدو دپام وړ بدلون په کی راځي.

موږ ژمنه کوو چی غواړو او ښه بدلون به راولو . زموږ عمل به د بیجنګ BEIJING د عملی برنامی او د بیجنګ د اعلامیی مطابق د ښځو د نړیوال سازمان پر ضد او تیریو او زور زیاتی لارکی د ځلاندی اروا درلودونکی وي. موږ به هلی ځلی وکړو چی د جنسي برابری دیو بل حقوقو ته درناوی او نه تیري یه لارکی ټول ښه سنتونه پیاوړي کړو.

موز به په کلکه دهغو کړنلارو مخه ونیسو چی جنسي تبعیض رامنځ ته کوي او د ښځو او نجونو حقوقو ته په ټیټ نظر ګوري.

موږ د جنوبی آسیادسیمه ییزی ملګرتیا له ټولنی ( SAARC ) او د ملګرو ملتونوله سازمانونو غواړو چی په جنوبی آسیا کی ټولنیزی جنسي برابری د یوبل حقوقو ته د درناوي او نه تیري په لارکی ګټور ګامونه واخلی د زده کرو له مؤسساتو او او د ښو ارزښتونو لرونکو غیر دولتی ټولنو سره په خپلو هیوادونوکی مرستی وکري.

موږ په خاص ډول له SAARC او غړو هیوادونو یې غوښتنه کوو پر خپلو هغو ژمنو چې په ۱۹۹۷ د ماله ( MALE ) په غونډه کې یې کړې وې وفاوکړي اویوه منطقوي کمیټه په دې هکله جوړه کړي. موږ په کلکه ددې غوښتونکې یې چې له بریدونو او کرښو اخوا او دې خوا د کوچنیانو او ښځو پر ځخر ښلاو او را نیولو بندیز ولګول شي. موږ له دې نه خبر یو چې کورنۍ پخپله د جنسي نا برابرۍ کړنلارې ته دوام ورکوي. د کورنیو له دې ناوړه چلند، په جنین کې د ماشوم د ژوند د خطر او نورو ناوړه چلندو په وړاندې به د جنسي برابرۍ کړنلاره پرمخ بوځو چې د کورنیو د ساتنې لپاره به یو ښه فال وي چې د مرستې او ساتنې چاپیریال به رامنځ ته شي. دا کار د مختلفو مؤسساتو په مرستو پورې اړه لري چې له کورنیو سره یې وکړي. موږ له خپلو حکومتونو هیله کوو چې هغه ټولې نااندولې چې په کورنیو کې د ښځو او ماشومانو په وړاندې کیږي په پام کې ولري او په دې باره کې ښه فضا رامنځ ته کړي.

ښوونځې هم په دې اړوند ښه رول لوبولی شي. موږ له استادانو ، سیاستمدارانو او نورو تربیت کوونکو نه هیله لرو چې په جنسي مسایلو کې حساس او مثبت مواد د خپلو زده کوونکو لپاره برابر کړي. او په دې برخه کې د ښوونکې د روزلو طریقې رامنځ ته کړي موږ وړاندیز کوو چې د بلوغ ددوران او جنسي زور زیاتي په وړاندې ګتورې او ښې طریقې را منځ ته شي. موږ ددې غوښتونکې یو چې ښوونځې له چاپیریال او د چاپیریال له اوسیدونکو سره نه شلیدونکې اړیکې ولري.

موږ ښځې او سړي پردې پوهیږو چې د سړیو له ټینګې همکارۍ نه پرته د ښځو او نجونو پر ضد د زور زیاتي په وړاندې هیڅ نه شو کولای موږ د یوه فرد، دمور او پلار، ښوونکې او د مشکلاتو د حل کوونکې په توګه به هڅه وکړو چې خپل ښه سړیتوب او ښه ښځې توب ثابت کړو چې داسې ځوانان او سړي وروزو چې دېه زړه سوانده انسان په شان د ښځو، نجونو، ټولنې او چاپیریال حقوقو ته دخپلې کورنۍ د غړو په څیر وفاداروي.

موږ د جنسي زور زیاتي په وړاندې د کوچنیانو، هلکانو او نجونو سرغړوی د لویانو د عکس العمل په څیر منو. موږ به ددریم کړي، مور او پلار او ښوونکې په څیر هڅې وکړو چې داسې برنامې جوړې کړو چې جنسي نابربریو ته خاتمه ورکړي.

ددې خبرې په منلو سره چې ځوانان مختلفې اړتیاوې، ځانګړي مسایل او ځانګړي توان لري، موږ ژمنه کوو چې د کوچنیانو دټولنې دروزنې له روح سره سم به دوې دیوه ښه ګډون کوونکې، دیو ښه برابروونکي او دیوه ښه لار ښوونکې په توګه د جنسي زور زیاتي د له منځه وړلو په لار کې وروزو. موږ به له ځوانانو څخه د ساتنو ټولنې جوړې کړو، هغوي به د جنسي زور زیاتي د مسایلو له درک، بحث او سمونې نه خبر کړو.

موږ په دې پوهیږو چې خپرونې د افکارو په روښانولوکې ځلانده رول لري نو ځکه له ټولو خپرونو او نشراتو نه غوښتنه کوو چې د جنسي زور زیاتي په وړاندې خپلې ونډې ترسره کړي. موږ په دې هکله د خپرونو دحساس او مسؤلانه برخورد په طمع یو. دافقط هغه وخت امکان لري چې خپرونې د

روښانه اطلاعاتو له لارې د حقوقو د قربانیانو درناوي وکړي. همدارنګه موږ غواړو چې خپرونې ښه او مثبت جنسي تصورات را منځ ته کړي چې دمنفي او تبعیض لرونکو تصوراتو مخه ونیسي.
موږ په خپلو هیوادونو کې دفرد او یا ټولنې په عنوان دا ژمنه کوو چې په خپلو کسبونو کې به د هر ډول جنسي تبعیض او زور زیاتي په وړاندې کار وکړو. د نه تیري او جنسي برابرۍ لپاره به خپل مهارتونه په عمل کې پلي کړو. موږ ددې ژمنه کوو چې یو داسې اخلاقي معیار وټاکو چې د جنسي زور زیاتي او نابربریو مخه نیسي.
دحقوقو پېژندونکو او د تبعیض پر ضد د ښو انساني قوانینو د جوړوونکو په عنوان هڅه کوو چې د ښځو او نجونو په وړاندې د نابرابریو او جنسي زورزیاتي دسموني لپاره خپلې وجیبې تر سره کړو.
دطب دمسلك ددرلودونکو په عنوان به دستړګی، ددرمانګرې، دښځو او کوچنیانو پرضد د نابرابرۍ لپاره هر ډول علاج لټون وکړو او په دې لارکې به یو ښپېځلی طبی قانون عملي کړو.
دښوونکو په عنوان به د تیري او برابرۍ، سولې، ساتنې او د جنسي زورزیاتي په اړوند به حقوقي او دزده کړو هر ډول ښې لارې چارې ولټوو. د نشراتو او خپرونو د خاوندانو په عنوان به د هر ډول تیري او نابرابریو په وړاندې د ښځو او نجونو ننګه او پلوي وکړو. په دې هکله به روښانه خپرونې وکړو داسې خپرونې نه چې ښځې او نجونې زموږ د نشراتو او خپرونو له امله قرباني شي. موږ به د جنسي مواردو په هکله ښې او مثبتې خپرونې وکړو او د نابرابریو په وړاندې به ټولنیز حرکت وکړو.
موږ لیکوالان ژمنه کوو چې د فرمایش له مخې لیکنې و کړو بلکه د مسؤلیت په احساس سره به داسې لیکنې وکړو چې جنسي برابرۍ لپاره د باور وړ وي.
موږ ژمنه کوو چې د هر ډول زور زیاتي او نابرابرۍ په ډړاندې به قلمونه وچلوو. موږ هنرمندان او د فرهنګ سرلاري ژمنه کوو چې د برابرۍ لپاره به هڅې وکړو موږ د تبعیض او نابرابرۍ نه دیوې ستره ټولنې لپاره به هنري کارونه وکړو او عامه افکار و به روښانه کړو. موږ زمنه کوو چې د ټولنیزو محدودیتونو ډ له منځه وړلو لپاره به ګامونه واخلو د بیان د آزادۍ لپاره د ډلو او دولتونو په وړاندې سرښندنې او مبارزې وکړو. هیڅ ډول هنري او فرهنګی بندیزونه به و نه زغمو په تیره د ښځو او فرهنګي کارکوونکو په وړاندې. موږ سرې په دې پوهیدلي یو چې په دې غونډه کې به زموږ ګډون د هیڅ رنځ درمان نه شي تر څو موږ په پوره سړیتوب او میړانه خپلو افکاروته د عمل جامه ورواغوندو.
موږ به د میړانې جامې واغوندو او د یوه پر مخ تللي انسان پر لور به حرکت وکړو. موږ له نړیواله سازمانونو غوښتنه کوو چې د پلار واکې او د هغې د ناوړه نتیجو مخه ونیسي. موږ هڅه کوو چې د ښځو ټولنې، د نشراتو او خپرونو ډلې هنرمندان او د فرهنګ مینه وال، دزده کړو مؤسسې، روغتیایي او حقوقي مرکزونه او سیاسي ډلګۍ له هیوادنیو کرښو او بریدونو اخوا جوړې کړو او په جنوبي آسیا کې د ښځو او کوچنیانو پر ضد روانو نابرابریو ته خاتمه ورکړو. موږ له خپلو دولتونو او ملګرو ملتونو غواړو چې ددې تلاشونو پلوي واوسي.

موز پر ښځو او نجونو باندی دزور زیاتی نه راولاړشویو مشکلاتو ته متوجه یو او پوهیږو چی د کورنیو، چاپیریال او دولتونو په سطحه باید د حل لاری چاری ورته ولټول شي. له دی امله موږ ژمنه کوو چی د مختلفو طریقو، سیاستونو او قوانینو په ګټی اخیستی سره په خپل منځ کی یو لاس شوچی د جوړولو لاری یې پیداکړو. خپلی تجربې سره بدلی کړو او له ټولو لارو او ګودرو نه ګټه واخلو، او له یو بل نه دهم ښاري، درسمي مقام چارواکي، د غیردولتی سازمان غړي، کسبګر او انسان په نوم د یو بل ساتنه وکړو.

The South Asia region has demonstrated its strength and commitment to gender equality and activism over the years.

It is based on the above context that the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) decided to organize a regional meeting on violence against women and girls in South Asia with the support of UNIFEM, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and the Swiss Development Fund.

The objectives of the meeting were:

1) Exchange of successful actions and strategies against violence to women and girls in South Asia.
2) Increased involvement of men as part of the solution rather than as perpetrators of violence to women and girls in south Asia.
3) Partnerships to address and prevent the impact of domestic violence on children and youth.
4) Greater awareness of resources which can be used to stop violence against women and girls.
5) Plans for greater cooperation and re-vitalized movement against such violence.

Over 120 women and men representing countries of South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, the Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan) came together in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 21-24 October, 1997 to attend a historic Meeting organized by the UNICEF ROSA on ending violence against women and girls. The wide range of participants included national and international NGO leaders and members; human, women's and child right activists; academics, legal and medical professionals; supreme court barristers, senior police officials; members of parliament; media representatives and artists. They had come together to break the silence on violence against women and girls.

**(b)** Contents of the Meeting by Palwasha Hassan:

The Kathmandu Commitment was developed and agreed upon at the meeting as an indication of the participants' forceful call for action. The four-page Commitment outlines various forms of violence against women, all embedded within the patriarchal structure of gender inequality. It notes that such violence is against the human rights of women and girls, as spelled out in various Conventions and Agreements, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). *A Dari translated copy of Kathmandu Commitment was distributed to the participants of the seminar. The Pashtu copy will be ready within two weeks.*

The delegates and participants of the Meeting committed themselves to actively participate in the international 16 days' Campaign (25 November-10 December 1997) on women's rights, with a focus on ending violence against women and girls. In this regard, agreements were reached that on the 27th of November 1997 they would focus on domestic violence. Various national marches will be held during this period advocating greater representation of women in the decision-making process, an issue closely linked to the greater empowerment of women and stopping gender violence. The rights of girls will be highlighted on yet another day during this period.

The meeting recognized that attitudinal and behavioral change needs to begin through an internalization process as well as personal commitment. It was for this reason that the

participants each prepared individual pledges, challenging themselves the strength and drive of the participants and serve as an example of the need to combat violence against women and girls at various levels.

Action Recommended in the plenary Sessions

1) Building Coalitions to End Violence Against Women and Girls: Lessons-Learned, Questions and New Possibilities

- bringing together committed individuals, forming structures such as NGOs
- forging alliances of various NGOs in a Network to address and stop violence against women and girls
- activists to form coalitions in lobbying with their Government and holding them accountable to international Conventions such as CRC and CEDAW.

2) Impact of Gender violence on Children

- conducting quantitive and qualitative research and how it impact girls differently from boys
- breaking the silence on these subjects by activists from various professional backgrounds and acting with fearless conviction
- increasing public awareness and in particular the awareness of parents on the need to address cases of child abuse when and where they occur
- facilitating parents' and children's access to support services(clinical, psychological)
- sensitizing/training medical profession on child abuse and gender violence
- organizing preventive action at all levels
- re-examining cultural norms, in particular those pertaining to marital relations and the rights of husbands
- holding Governments responsible in addressing gender violence and protecting women and children under such circumstances

3) Challenging Gender Role Stereotypes: Towards a new model of masculinity

- researching, understanding and changing existing male cultures, value-systems, behaviors and stereotypes
- recognizing the link between gender violence, concepts of masculinity, patriarchy and public power relations
- refraining from simplistic approaches to providing alternative models of masculinity
- encouraging new positive models of masculinity to be developed, parallel to new models of femininity (through the education system and media)
- breaking gender stereotypes
- recognizing and acknowledging the growing number of activist men involved in the struggle to end gender violence and forging alliances with them

4) working with media and arts in coalition against violence to women and girls

- benefiting from cultural activism in addressing gender violence
- recognizing role of artistic work in internalizing behavioral changes and questioning existing value-system
- encouraging and using innovative means of artistic expression on gender violence which are culturally acceptable and possible under various political situations
- acknowledging positive as well as negative role of the media in addressing gender violence and adopting effective media strategies
- countering the ever-growing sensationalism and profit-orientation of the media by provision of gender sensitization to journalists, forging of alliances with gender sensitive journalists and the development of alternative media outlets
- activists need to be cautious in their use of mainstream media.

5) Working with Youth against gender violence in South Asia

- providing gender sensitization, as well as training/counseling on gender violence to school-aged children, youth, their teachers and parents
- developing relevant and suitable training material and training enough male and female resource persons
- involving children and youth in the movement against violence
- listening to children and youth and benefiting from their support, energy and creativity
- benefiting from youth in adult education as well as community action against gender violence

6) successful community action to end violence against women and girls in south Asia

- developing innovative communication material to address gender inequality in communities
- integrating community organization and empowerment with legal literacy, health care and income generation activities for women
- organizing community men in support of women's empowerment and stopping gender violence
- establishing community-based but non-sectarian community organizations to address gender violence in general as well as gender violence linked to sectarian differences
- establishing community-based support system for victims of violence (counseling, legal support, protection)
- mobilizing communities in holding their governments accountable for the safety of women and girls.

7) using the legal system to end violence against women and girls in South Asia

- establishing women's police units
- sensitizing law enforcement officers and medical professionals
- studying laws and legal procedures, identifying gaps, lobbying for legal and procedural changes and reforms
- enforcing gender-sensitive laws

- ensuring punishment of perpetrators
- ensuring abused women do not suffer further in the course of trial procedures
- enhancing co-ordination between medical and legal professionals dealing with abuse cases
- improving the skills of the medico-legal professionals and supporting their work
- adopting a multi-sectoral approach to dealing with cases of abuse.

8) re-examing the women's movement against gender violence: success and actions still needed

- strengthening the women's movement's role in ending gender violence
- continuing with action-oriented research on violence against women and girls for advocacy, policy-making and planning purposes
- increasing awareness-raising advocacy/training on gender equality
- enhancing internal as well as other alliances (human rights activists, artists, media, lawyers, doctors and in particular with women at the grassroots)
- providing legal literacy and gender sensitization training by women's groups, to women, men and various professional groups
- establishing more centers for the referral of abused women

(c) Methodology of the Meeting by Niloufar Pourzand:

The meeting's methodology was participatory and action oriented. It was based on a recognition that iner-linkages between research, lobbying for policy and legal changes and grassroots-level action exist and need to be strengthened and highlighted.

Eight plenary sessions were held, covering the importance of coalition building, impact of gender violence on children, challenging gender stereotypes and providing new models of masculinity, successful community action, working with youth, media and arts, using the legal system and the role of the women's movement.

In consultation with the participants, a number of areas were chosen for group work. These were felt to be the most important sites where gender violence takes place. In these group work session, experiences were shared and relevant action points developed. The following themes were covered :
- family
- community
- school
- media
- legal system
- health system

(d) Film on Domestic Violence (Voice of Change)

Different types of Violence against Women and Girls from various countries in South Asia were exhibited.

The "Voice for Change" movie is available to be borrowed.

**PART THREE** - Peshawar Participants' Comments

Recommendations from the participants of the Seminar:

- The movie should be rendered into Dari/Pashtu language
- The need for a wider participation of women and men in such seminars and meetings
- Media should address the Violence against Women and Girls
- Document Violence against Women in Afghanistan and collect testimonies
- Translation of relevant material for working inside Afghanistan
- Follow up actions by AWN

Copies of Questionnaire on Personal Interest and Knowledge of Violence Against Women were distributed to the participants, who were asked to complete it and return to Belquis in ACBAR office by 4 December 1997.

## List of Participants

| *SN* | *Contact* | *Agency* | *Address* | *Phone* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Belquis R.A. | ACBAR | 2 Rehman Baba Road, U/T | 40839 |
| 2. | Diana Poya | ACBAR | 2 Rehman Baba Road, U/T | 40839 |
| 3. | Farangis | Afghanaid | 5B, Gul Mohar Road, U/T | 841083 |
| 4. | Fukhraj | Afghanaid | 5B, Gul Mohar Road, U/T | 841083 |
| 5. | Massoda | AGHCO | 106, St.5, H-4,Ph-2 | 811342 |
| 6. | Zakia | AIL | Arbab Road | 42697 |
| 7. | Parwin | AIL | Arbab Road | 42697 |
| 8. | Nelofar | AMRAN | 306, 3rd Floor, Arbab Rd Gulhaji Plaza | 845446 |
| 9. | Diana Ibrahimi | ANCB | 25 Chinar Road | 43476 |
| 10. | Eng Mehria | ATC | 45 D-4, old Jamrud Rd, U/T | 40412 |
| 11. | Eng. Aqela | AWDP | H# 291, St 25, Ph 1 D4 | 812530 |
| 12. | Marzia | AWDP | H# 291, St 25, Ph 1 D4 | 812530 |
| 13. | Jamila Akbarzai | AWWD | A/1,New Defence Colony,opp police station | 843497 |
| 14. | Partaw Naderi | BBC | 8 Abdara Road | 842320 |
| 15. | Fawzia | CARE | 6 park Lne, Park Road, U/T | 40614 |
| 16. | Shenky | CCA | H# 4, Sector P-1, Ph-4, oppoiste PDA | 816386 |
| 17. | Asma | CCA | H# 4, Sector P-1, Ph-4, oppoiste PDA | 816386 |
| 18. | Adela | HCI | 39-D, S.J. Afghani Rd, U/T, Peshawar | 840524 |
| 19. | Saliha | IRC/FEP | 26-B, Circular Road, U/T | 841723 |
| 20. | Khadija | IRC/FEP | 26-B, Circular Road, U/T | 841723 |
| 21. | Dr. Shakilla | IRC/FEP | 26-B, Circular Road, U/T | 841723 |
| 22. | Palwasha | IRFAN Center | | 817970 |
| 23. | Malalai | Khadija K. School | Tahkal Paeen | --- |
| 24. | Khorshid Noori | NAC | 21F, KKK Road,U/T | 43717 |
| 25. | Homa Zafer | ROAOW | Street 9. Jamrud Road, Shaheen Town. | 844758 |
| 26. | Sohaila Yarzad | SAS. Belgium | ITC building, 3-1, Ph-5 | 812456-7 |
| 27. | Hawa Majid | SCA | 24/DE-Chinar Rd University | 814772 |
| 28. | Ruqia | Takharistan School | Board | 41252 |
| 29. | Carol Le Duc | UNICEF | 17/B, Abdara Rd, U/T, Peshawar | 43669 |
| 30. | Niloufar | UNICEF | 17/B, Abdara Rd, U/T, Peshawar | 43669 |
| 31. | Hadia | UNOCHA | 20D/A, Circular Road, U/T | 41131 |
| 32. | Nasreen | VSB | St. 10, Shaheen Town | 818514 |

**LIST OF MATERIALS**
**On**
**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS**

**Name:** **Organization:**

| (1) AVAILABLE FOR PHOTOCOPYING |
|---|

- A new model of masculinity to stop violence against girls and women
- Arms and the man
- Courting Justice: farhat's story
- CRC Articles on Violence against Children
- Creating Violence-free families
- Domestic Violence towards women
- Exploitation of women in Sindh
- The impact of Domestic Violence on Children
- Trafficking in Nepal
- Violence against women: to resist is our constitutional obligation
- Why Karate for ladies and children
- Women Commentary
- Working with men and boys to challenge sexism and end men's violence
-

| (2) AVAILABLE TO BE COPIED |
|---|

- Promise kept, promise broken?
- The Initiatives for Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness
- Atlas of South Asian Children and Women
- Non-Commercial Sexual Abuse of Children
- The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
- Voice Against Women: What will physicians do to stop it?
- Voices of South Asian Women

Note: a) Please make a thick mark in front of the articles you wish to have or borrow.
b) Do not forget to put your name and organization.

## Feedback Form

27 November 1997

Name: ______________________________ Organization: ______________________

1) What is your opinion about today's meeting on domestic violence? Were you interested? Did you hear anything which was new to you? What was most interesting for you?

2) Had you participated at any meetings on this issue before? If yes, when and what was said? What was the result?

3) What are your own thoughts on this issue, how relevant do you think it is to your work? Is it a priority for you or for your community?

4) Do you have any information on domestic violence based on your personal, academic or professional work? Have you ever faced it as a problem or issue in your life, among people you know or your work?

5) What would you like to do to end domestic violence, as an individual, as a member of your organization and your community? Pls. provide specific comments.

6) Would you like to see the AWN getting involved in this subject? If yes, pls. provide concrete suggestions.

7) Would you want to contribute to any programme addressing domestic violence? In what capacity or in what way?

8) What would you advise people/organizations who would want to begin some work on domestic violence?

Pls. feel free to write on additional paper, should the above space not be enough.
Please attach any printed material you might have on domestic violence.

**SEMINAR**
on

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN and GIRLS

Presentation on the Kathmandu Meeting
and
Kathmandu Commitment

**Organized by**

ACBAR Women Affairs Sub-Committee

Executive Guest House, Abdara Road, Peshawar

**27 November 1997**

Prepared by: Belquis R.A.

# CONTENTS


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| PART ONE | Background and Program of the Seminar | 1 |
| PART TWO | Presentation on the Kathmandu Meeting | 1 |
| | Objectives by Belquis | 2 |
| | Contents by Palwasha | 2 |
| | Methodology by Niloufar | 5 |
| PART THREE | Comments from Participants of Peshawar Seminar | 5 |

Annexes

List of Participants
Resource materials available
Feedback Form
Kathmandu Commitment